

1648—d. c.	1712—d. c.
1649—d. c.	1713—d. c.
1650—d. c.	1714—d. c.
1651—d. c.	1727—to enrollment May 12.
1652—d. c.	1739—d. c.
1653—d. c.	1740—d. c.
1654—d. c.	1743—d. c.
1655—d. c.	1777—d. c.
1656—d. c.	1778—to enrollment May 12.
1657—d. c.	1779—d. c.
1658—d. c.	1780—d. c.
1674—d. c.	1809—d. c.
1682—d. c.	1813—d. c.
1689—d. c.	1830—d. c.
1690—signed by Governor	1847—d. c.
April 11.	1848—d. c.
1691—died on file.	1849—d. c.
1692—died on file.	1902—d. c.
1693—laid on Assembly	1924—d. c.
table.	1952—d. c.
1694—d. c.	1998—d. s. c.
1695—d. c.	2003—d. c.
1696—d. c.	2046—d. c.
1697—d. c.	2047—d. c.
1698—d. c.	2069—to Governor May 13.
1699—d. c.	2123—p. May 12.
1700—d. c.	2141—d. c.
1701—d. c.	2142—d. c.
1702—d. c.	2148—d. c.
1703—d. c.	2157—d. c.
1704—d. c.	2190—d. c.
1705—d. c.	2218—d. c.
	2239—d. s. c.
	2246—signed May 11.
	2250—d. c.
	2261—d. c.
	2279—d. c.
	2299—d. c.
	A. C. A. 4—d. s. c.

MEDICINAL LIQUOR

Restrictions Upon Physicians in Prescribing Liquor. Under date of May 13 the United States *Daily* printed the following news item:

"Beginning Monday, May 15, physicians will have greater latitude in prescribing medicinal liquors for their patients. As much as thirty days' supply may be prescribed at one time, and in exceptional cases the supply may be for ninety days.

"Regulations to carry out the Act of Congress of March 31, 1933, were issued during the week by the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.

"Prescriptions will no longer be required to be written in duplicate, and until January 1, 1934, physicians holding permits and authorized to prescribe liquor will be furnished books containing serially numbered original and duplicate blanks, but the latter will be used as originals.

"Each prescription must show the kind and quantity of liquor prescribed, name and address of patient, with other information, and must be filled within seven days. Physicians must maintain a confidential record showing the ailment for which the prescription is issued, but such record will not be disclosed except in a court of equity or where disclosure is required in connection with enforcement of the National Prohibition Act.

"Retail druggists will no longer be required to keep duplicates of prescriptions, nor to report the names and addresses of persons getting prescriptions, but must make a special entry in reports to show the filling of any prescription calling for more than one quart of liquor or one gallon of vinous liquor." . . .

New Regulations Concerning the Medicinal Use of Liquor.—A summary of the new federal regulations which went into effect on May 15 is printed in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 13, 1933, page 1549. It is noted therefrom that many items dealing with these regulations which have been printed in the newspapers have been quite in error. The following excerpts indicate the scope and procedure in the new regulations:

"Sec. 6. A physician shall not prescribe for a patient at any one time a quantity of spirituous or vinous liquor in excess of what he in good faith believes is required to meet the medicinal needs of the

patient as shown by the patient's condition at the time of prescribing.

"Sec. 7. No prescription shall be issued for a quantity that in the judgment of the physician will last, when used as prescribed, more than thirty days; except that if a patient's medicinal needs will with reasonable certainty continue for a period longer than thirty days, a physician may prescribe for that patient at one time a quantity of spirituous or vinous liquor sufficient to meet such needs, in which case the physician shall endorse on the prescription the word "special" and within twenty-four hours after its issue shall notify the Supervisor of Permits in writing of the issuance thereof, giving all the information required to be written on prescriptions by Section 11, without disclosing the nature of the patient's ailment. In no case shall a physician issue a prescription for a quantity of spirituous or vinous liquor in excess of that required to meet the medicinal needs of his patient for a period of ninety days.

"Sec. 8. No person shall by any statement or representation that he knows is false, or could by reasonable diligence ascertain to be false, induce any physician to prescribe liquor for medicinal use (1) when there is no medicinal need for such liquor or (2) in excess of the amount of medicinal liquor needed.

"Sec. 9. Only a physician holding a permit to prescribe liquor may issue a prescription therefor. No physician shall prescribe liquor unless after a careful physical examination of the person for whose use such prescription is sought, or if such examination is found impracticable, then upon the best information obtainable, he in good faith believes that the use of spirituous or vinous liquor as a medicine by such person is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment. It is suggested that in determining the quantity to be prescribed, the physician inquire of the patient concerning the quantity of liquor, if any, recently prescribed for the patient by other physicians.

"Sec. 10. Until such time, not earlier than January 1, 1934, as the stamps mentioned in Section 2 of the Act of March 31, 1933, are printed and furnished to physicians, all duly qualified physicians holding permits and authorized to prescribe liquor will be furnished a sufficient number of prescription blanks, Form 1403, in serially numbered books of 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks each, to meet their requirements. These blanks may be procured free of cost by the physician from the Supervisor of Permits.

"Sec. 11. The physician may issue prescriptions, as herein provided, using each blank in the book, those on which the word "Duplicate" is printed as well as those marked "Original," as an original prescription. This will enable the physician to write 200 original prescriptions from each such book of blanks. Attached stubs must be filled in by the physician at time the prescription is written. . . ."

"Sec. 13. Before completely exhausting the prescription Forms 1403 in the book on hand, the physician may apply to the Supervisor of Permits for a new book. The cover on the back of the prescription book must be detached and used in applying for a new book of Form 1403 prescription blanks."

"Sec. 15. A record shall be kept by every physician who issues a prescription for spirituous or vinous liquor, in a bound book alphabetically arranged according to surnames of patients, showing the date of issue, the amount of spirituous or vinous liquor prescribed, to whom prescribed, the period for which prescribed, the purpose or ailment for which it is to be used, and directions for use, stating the amount and frequency of the dose. The record book herein required to be kept shall be procured by the physician through commercial channels, and will not be printed or furnished by the Government.

"Sec. 16. No physician shall be called upon to file any statement of the ailment for which spirituous or vinous liquor is prescribed, in the Department of Justice or Department of the Treasury, or any other office of the Government, or to keep his records in such a way as to lead to the disclosure of any such ailment except when lawfully required in the following manner. . . ."